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BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

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HON. VAN BUREN'S LETTER TO GOV. MORGAN.

CALIFORNIA, (Lake George,) Sept. 1, '62.

HON. E. D. MORGAN:

DEAR SIR:—The advises of yesterday and today from our forces in Virginia give, in my judgement, a new aspect to the campaign. For the present we are on the defensive, and our capital seems almost as likely to be taken as that of the enemy. Under such circumstances, I think no loyal man in the Union, who has not imperative obligations in another direction, and whose health will permit, should omit to tender his services to the country. Permit me, through you, sir, to do so, and to inquire whether there is any position in which I might hope to be of the most use. I shall decline all compensation, except to be remunerated for any increased expenditure to which the Government may put me. I should thus be glad for three reasons:

1. Because I am almost entirely unacquainted with military matters, and can, therefore, now earn no reward.

2. My health has been such that physicians think that unusual exertion may again prove me ill;

3. Because it contains influences, not now in trust, predominant, should heaver-and-heavier duty prevail in the administration of our Government, the war will be prosecuted for objects which are unconstitutional, and infamous which I look upon as inhumanity and infamy.

For the last two regions I wish, so far as the voice of the service will permit, to reserve a right to retire whenever I choose. Although by existing law I am exempt from compulsory service in defense of the Government, those laws may be changed, should the policy of the Government become what I have hinted at in the reason last above mentioned, and may then be dragged into the field, even to be shot by the enemy while fighting, or by our own troops if I retire without orders; but no power can ever induce me to serve voluntarily in such a contingency.—With great regard and respect, yours truly,

J. VAN BUREN.

Governor's speech.

Mr. Seymour [Democratic] candidate for Governor spoke momentous issues of the day. Democrats went forth in the patriotic love of country and met those who lay in quiet beds because they knew that through them these calamities were brought upon the land. He [Mr. Seymour] was at the capitol of a Western State when the news of the fall of Sumter came, and he was called upon to give to the Legislature of that State his views. Those views he stated to them, laid down the principle that the government had to be obeyed and supported. After the retreat from Richmond he also introduced a resolution in a meeting in Albany, urging the reinforcement of our brave army. He addressed more meetings in support of the ticket on which his name stood. God knows that he longed to serve his country loyally, faithfully and effectively—and now he prayed his R publican friends to take heed of their warning and put stimulants them as sympathizers with treason.

The republicans were in love with new-fangled ideas and principles, and the condition of the country told the tale. He charged that the tendency of the principles of republican organization led to insubordination, violence, strife, dissension, and the overthrow of the constitution and to revolution. He charged that republican principles also attended to another great evil—wiping out the race which divided the great departments of the government. They had seen Congress appropriating a war committee to sit on judgment on their officers, and they had seen grave Senators in public places and bar-rooms of Washington denouncing their generals in the presence of their subordinates. They had seen a convention of governors at Altoona, called for the purpose of dictating to the administration its management of affairs.

Among other things which the people would be called upon to decide at the coming election would be to approve or disapprove these dangerous practices. Another evil of this radical spirit was that it led to violence, in interfering with the freedom of speech. A few days ago a gentleman who represented himself as a public speaker was itself an outrage—no, not right has a general officer to be absent from his duties in the field, or to take part in political discussion?

There was an apparent conflict going on between the executive and judiciary. Mr. Lincoln had suspended the writ of habeas corpus which he [Mr. Seymour] held him not to do. [Loud, and continued applause.] There was a difference of opinion on this point. If the Supreme Court decided that Mr. Lincoln was right, they would submit to it and if it decided he was wrong, Mr. Lincoln would have to submit to it. [Cheers.] In regard to the proclamation of the President he agreed with Mr. Lincoln in his speech to the Chicago delegation. [Laughter.] but he [Mr. Seymour] held that there was no power in the Government, either in peace or in war, to deprive a loyal, innocent man of his property. [Cheers.] But it was said that if the property were disloyal, then the minority

could be punished. This doctrine was carried farther, and they were told in New York that the freedom of speech in the loyal States was to be put down because there were a number of disloyal States down South. [Laughter.] Now, so, save as traitors would prevail, the democracy would triumph. [Cheers] and when it did gain authority again no man would have his rights infringed. No man's home would be violated. The sacredness of every man's person would be respected. [Applause.] It had been asked, what would be the consequences of Democratic triumph? He would tell them. The arms of the country now stand confronted with the rebels. Under such circumstances they had to meet facts. They had to maintain their army, and that army was to make war for the restoration of the Union and the upholding of the Constitution. [Applause.] With the preceding uncertainty as to the purpose of war he did not believe it possible to succeed. Where they did they stand and what were their purposes? They mean that the President of the United States should be spoken of respectfully, for he represented the nation. The President should not be embarrassed. Still they were not bound to improve the errors of the administration. In conclusion he said—Again tell me, upon this occasion, as upon every occasion when we have assembled since the birth of this rebellion, we solemnly dedicated ourselves and all we had dear to a restoration of our Union as it was.

Gen. Scott's Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—In a day or two the new President will have happily passed through your personal dangers, and find himself installed as honored successor of the great Washington, with you as chief of his Cabinet. I beg leave to report in writing what I have before said to you orally, that this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

I meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no offence in having tacitly placed a field of action to suit the form of procedure subjoined:

1. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union Party. Adopt the ordinary measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden of the Peace Convention—[Applause]—and my word for it, we shall have no new causes of aggression but, in the contrary, an early return to us. If, notwithstanding the States which have already withdrawn from the Union, without some effort being made to restrain the remaining slaveholding States with probably the Montgomery Confederacy in less than six weeks, when this city is being invaded in a general sense, should require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 men to protect the Government within it, I

I stop here to call your attention to the fact that Maryland did not join the Montgomery Confederacy, and yet with Maryland on our side, ought it requires a garrison of 150,000 men to protect Washington! [Applause.]

2. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

(and this unpopularity was the course that I met when I was called upon to do.)

3. Capture the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—Wade, a Desak or a Hodge, with 300,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern evasions. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however, except the initial discipline of the invaders.

The conflict completed at that enormous waste of humanity to the North and North-west with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and cut loose? Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their neighbors, but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons at an expense quadruple the net outlays of taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protracted or an emperor.

4. Say to the seceded States—wayward sons, I beseech, I remain very truly yours,

WILFRED SCOTT.

HON. W. H. SWARD & CO., &c., &c.

THESE MEANS IN THE ARMY.—Frequent inquiries are made of us as to the reason why we do not publish the lists of contestants in the Tennessee regiments in our papers. The answer is simple. Our Tennessee friends in the army do not tumultuously with the lists for publication. Such a list has not been furnished us since the publication of our paper in Memphis. While in the troops from other States, we are anxious in that particular, as it has been totally neglected by the Tennesseeans. We hope that this notice may reach the eye of some of our Tennessee friends, and will find that they will be more attentive in this respect hereafter. They have undoubtedly scattered throughout the country, and are anxious to hear of their own names.

The Savannah News of Saturday contains the following, which was posted up in the city the night before:

TANNAHILL, Oct. 23, 1862.

By order of G. T. Beauregard:

The Abolitionists attacked us force Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchee yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed in their gambols at Macay's Point and Bear's Creek Landing by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding the district, and Col. G. T. Harrison, commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy had come in their transports and gambols.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is uninjured.

The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field, and our cavalry is in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

General Commanding.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Richmond Examiner states it is said that "Judge John A. Campbell, of Alexandria, before the dissolution of the Union, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War." Mr. Blodden resigned."

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TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION IN EUROPE

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

THE VICTORY OF POCOTALIGO—OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—The New York Herald of the 22d received the news is unimportant, except from England, where Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was the theme of universal discussion. The London Post says, that it is not easy to estimate how utterly powerless and contemptible a government must have become which could sanction with its approval such insensate trash!

Again, in the hundreds, on the left lower corner of the genuine is a curved line or mark extending from the upper part of the ship anchor across the middle of the sailor's right thigh, towards his left heel. In the counterfeited this curve or mark is left out, by vignette the trees and animals are better defined in counterfeiting than in genuine.

In the fifties the centre vignette is a female with her right hand on a safe door open. In the genuine a knob is visible on the safe. In the counterfeited the knob is not to be seen.

In the twenties, there is a large three-masted ship for counter vignette, with a small ship to the left. In the counterfeited the small ship is left out.

The square or shield referred to contains the words "Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues."

The notes counterfeited are dated Sept. 24, 1861, and bear the imprint of Hoyek & Ludwig, Richmond.

We are not prepared to distinguish the genuine ten, but are informed that the mechanical execution of the fives is so bad as to render it easy to detect them. The signatures are engraved, not written.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Louisville correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of the 1st, says: "Mc. W. W. Totten, formerly of St. Louis, arrived by the same train, having left Nashville on the 22d ult. When about 12 miles out of Nashville, the party, consisting of Captain Gandy, two sailors, and some twenty discharged soldiers, were surrounded by a gang of guerrillas. Their letters, passes, and warrants were taken from them, and they were driven to Shreveport Island, near Goodisville, kept two days prisoner, and then allowed to proceed on their journey with their horses. They were again captured by another band of guerrillas, who took Glasgow, but on board their horses were dismounted. Mc. Gandy is of the opinion that these are not regular Confederate soldiers, but supply bands, hired robbers and cut-throats, who are set upon us to prevent us from getting supplies to the front. They are now in the rear of the Rebels, and are a prey to all kinds of robbers and deserters. The army is greatly demoralized, and is in a state of constant alarm, and is not fit for combat."

REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26, via MOORE.

The Memphis Daily Journal of the 21st contains the following:

CAPTURED, Oct. 20.—The London Times says that the Proclamation of Lincoln is a political concession to the abolitionists. While the Union existed the Constitution gave no right to the President or Congress to free the slaves. Emancipation was the third effort of the Rebels to destroy the South. It is a blow to the South, and is a prey to all kinds of rumors of disaster and defeat on both sides. General Negley is commanded with twelve thousand men, determined to defend the South before it can make the Proclamation of mere effect than merely a waste of paper.

Commercial advices from New York show a strong impression among the leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis, which is growing worse in the surrounding country.

A strong report of rebel successes in all parts of the country are brought in by Breckinridge, who reported advancing with thirty thousand men.

Reports that Washington was in possession of general Lee; Memphis had been taken by Price.

• A friend has furnished us the following extracts from the Louisville Journal of Oct. 13th:

One hundred and thirty-one Rebel prisoners, captured at Perryville on Wednesday, the 8th inst., were arrived at Louisville. There are five Lieutenants in the party as follows: P. D. Sykes and Edwards, adjt. of Gen. Adams' staff; W. A. Jones of 1st A. A. cavalry; F. M. Blair of Washington Artillery; J. B. Wilson, Lt. Col. 1st Mississippi; and 14 Colonels and Lt. Colonels.

We learn that 150 wagons of Gen. Doubleday's train were captured at Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, yesterday, having run into Cheatham's Rebel brigade at that point.

Col. Dunn commanded the escort, and surprised 500 men to a very large cavalry force.

A slight skirmish occurred near Chapman on Tuesday, between 12th Federal Regulars and Lat. Ohio cavalry and a portion of Scott's